Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tion is represented by the island Sandö on the Norwegian coast (in Söndmöre) at about 62° 15′ north latitude, where I found a bit of it when botanizing with Kaalaas in the summer of 1907.[1] In the summer of 1914 (Aug. 23) I found it in the vicinity of Thorshavn in the Faroe Islands nearly equally far north (62°). It appears to be new to the Faroes, as Jensen's list of bryophytes of the islands[2] includes only two species of *Calypogeia: Kantia Trichomanis* and *Kantia calypogea* (Radd.) Lindb., which last is a synonym of what is now commonly called *Calypogeia fissa.* The plant was growing on turfy ground in a sheltered situation in much better specimens than in Norway. I may perhaps add without any intention of questioning the value of the species that wherever I have seen it, in Norway, Scotland, or the Faroes, it grew either mixed with other species or in their proximity.

ITHACA, N. Y.

DICRANUM FULVUM WITH DOUBLE SETAE

ELIZABETH M. DUNHAM

The occurrence of *Dicranum fulvum* Hook. bearing double setae is undoubtedly of sufficient interest to be reported. The specimens were noticed by Mrs. Frank E. Lowe, of Worcester, who with the writer was recently searching for unusual plants about Little Squam Lake, Holderness, New Hampshire. *Dicranum fulvum* is one of the very common mosses about Camp Winnetaska where we were staying, many of the rocks being nearly covered with mostly sterile plants. On one large boulder where the growth was unusually fertile, about a dozen plants were found with two setae coming from the same perichaetium, while other plants had forked stems and each branch bore single fruit. The stems were short, measuring about one-half inch, and the sporophytes were very young. The moss had very little old fruit on this particular boulder, which seemed to show that the plants either had never fruited before or else had fruited sparingly. A specimen was sent to Mrs. Britton for verification, and enquiry made if the herbarium at the New York Botanical Gardens contained any *Dicranum fulvum* with double fruit, but none could be found. Mr. Kaiser has looked through the material in the herbarium of the Sullivant Moss Society and reports but one similar occurrence on a single plant of this species, collected by Dr. Grout at Plymouth, New Hampshire, in September, 1898.

WABAN, MASS.

REVIEW

J. RÖLL, DIE THÜRINGER TORFMOOSE UND LAUBMOOSE. 1915

This local moss-flora in two parts, general and systematic, both of which are published under "Mitteilungen des Thüringer botanischen Vereins," Heft 32, the second however reprinted from "Hedwigia," LVI 1915, is an important and interesting one; one can only regret that the Hepaticae were not also included. The region is fortunately geographically rather than politically delimited and has been a classic one in the development of German bryology, a history of its bryological investigation naturally forming the beginning of part I. There follow a description of its physical and climatic features and in exemplary detail of its geologic structure so far as the constituent rocks and their distribution are concerned. The various parts are then described minutely with reference to their characteristic moss-species, after which a comparison with other, mostly European, regions is made. Finally several pages are devoted to the variation of the species and its significance. This first part is decidedly the interesting part of the book and reveals the author as a bryologist of astonishing field-experience, as a naturalist—with all respect be it said—rather than an oecologist. The second part is the usual list of species, localities, etc., preceded by an unfruitful discussion of phylogenetic arrangement and the tiresome reiteration of the Sphagnum-polemics with Warnstorf. Evidently as a matter of reprisal for Warnstorf's latest atrocities one notes an unusually large number of Rl. species in *Sphagnum*. Names in other groups have an entirely familiar look.

---

[1] Cf. Kaalaas, Bryophyten in Romsdals Amt, 21. 1911.

[2] Botany of the Færöes, 126f. 1901.

A. LeRoy Andrews.

Ithaca, N. Y.

SHORTER NOTES

Mr. Chamberlain, S. M. S. Secretary, writes to let us know that he has safely reached New York after an extended trip through western Canada, the Pacific Coast States, and return via the Panama Canal. We hope to hear more of this trip.

The Editor is again at his accustomed place after a three-months botanical trip, through the great state of Washington. Accompanied by his wife he made stops at Newman Lake, along the Idaho line northeast of Spokane, mainly in an open rather arid yellow-pine district, and southwest into the treeless region: Pasco, on the Columbia River desert; Ellensburg, where the yellow-pine forest appears again; Easton, in the forest just east of the crest of the Cascades; Mt. Rainier, where two weeks were spent from the dense forest at the base up to the arctic belt at the snow-line; Tacoma, with its red fir forests, bogs, and prairies; and Pacific Beach, in the narrow belt of Sitka Spruce forest along the western coast of the state. There were brought back about seven thousand botanical specimens, including, of course, a fair proportion of bryological material and lichens.

Returning by way of California the opportunity was taken of visiting Dr. Hasse, Curator of the S. M. S. Lichen Herbarium. Dr. Hasse has done great things for the S. M. S. Lichen Herbarium and it will be unpleasant news to Bryologist readers to learn that he is at present in poor health. We know that they would express to Dr. Hasse hopes for a speedy recovery.